

U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation Office

Northern District of Ohio

2012 Annual Report



Judicial Officers

United States District Court - Northern District of Ohio

~ District Judges ~

Solomon Oliver, Jr., Chief Judge
Donald C. Nugent
Patricia A. Gaughan
James S. Gwin
Dan Aaron Polster
John R. Adams
Christopher A. Boyko
Jack Zouhary
Sara Lioi
Benita Y. Pearson
Jeffrey J. Helmick

~ Senior District Judges ~

David D. Dowd, Jr.
David A. Katz
Lesley Wells
James G. Carr

~ Magistrate Judges ~

Nancy A. Vecchiarelli
George J. Limbert
William H. Baughman, Jr.
Kenneth S. McHargh
Greg White
James R. Knepp, II
Kathleen B. Burke
Vernelis K. Armstrong

Table of Contents

Report of Chief Pretrial Services and Probation Officer	1
Mission Statement	2
Northern District of Ohio by County	3
Sixth Circuit District Courts	4
Pretrial Services	5
Referrals	5
FY 2012 Case Data	5
Pretrial Diversion Program	5
PTRA	5
Figure 1 - Cases Activated by Office	6
Figure 2 - Defendants by Offenses	6
Programs for Pretrial Services Defendants	7
Aftercare Treatment Program	7
Table 1 - Pretrial Services Costs	8
Pretrial Transition Program	8
Voluntary Initial Drug Test	9
Table 2 - Voluntary Initial Drug Test	9
Location Monitoring Program	10
Table 3 - Types of Charged Offenses for Location Monitoring ..	10
Probation	11
Presentence Investigations	11
Figure 3 - Presentence Reports	11
Figure 4 - Completion of Reports by Office	12
Figure 5 - Offense Breakdown	13
Figure 6 - Offenders by Gender	13
Figure 7 - Offenders by Race	14
Figure 8 - Offenders by Age	14
Post Conviction Supervision	15
PACTS/PSX	17
PCRA Implementation	17
ATLAS	18
Figure 9 - Offenders Under Supervision	18
Figure 10 - Offenders by Race	19
Figure 11 - Offenders Under Supervision by Type	19
Figure 12 - Offenders by Gender	20
Programs for Post Conviction Offenders	20

Aftercare Treatment Program	20
Location Monitoring Program	21
New Offender Orientation	22
Special Offender Program	23
DNA Testing	24
Specialized Programs	25
Successful Transitions-Accelerated Reentry Program	25
Cleveland	25
Toledo	26
Youngstown	26
Workforce Development Program	27
ABLE/GED Programs	27
Job Readiness/Job Placement	27
Support for Reentry Court Programs	29
Second Chance Act Program	29
Figure 13 - FY 12 Second Chance Act Expenditures	30
Project Penalty Awareness	30
Cleveland	30
Akron	31
Toledo	31
Youngstown	31
Mentoring and Cross Training Program	31
Search and Seizure	32
Firearms	32
Defensive Tactics	33
Cybercrime	33
Administrative Services	34
Information Technology	34
Decision Support System (DSS) Reports	34
ERS Pilot	34
iPads/iPACTS	34
PACTS	34
PACTS Document Imaging (PDIM)	34
Phone System Update - Toledo	34
Presentence Reports Filed via CM/ECF System	34
Training Database	35
Videoconferencing	35
Virtualization - Desktop	35
Virtualization - Server/File Replication	35
In Memoriam	36
Office Locations and Counties Served	37

~ Report of Chief Pretrial Services and Probation Officer ~

I am proud to provide you with the Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Report for the U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation Office. During this fiscal year we have had more adjustments in funding, staffing, and realigning of the office than ever before. We continued to maintain and enhance our programs which include the Pretrial Transition Program, CM/ECF disclosure of presentence reports, ABLE/GED, Offender workforce, and our reentry court programs. All while providing quality work in our core responsibilities. This has been done with less staff and resources while our statistics have increased. The Firearms and Safety program continues to be up-to-date with the latest training techniques and recommendations from our national training academy. We also spent considerable time planning for the district to shift to Evidence-Based Practices, adopting programs that provide proof that they are the most effective. This has caused us to look at research of the most effective programming to address risk issues using a national risk assessment tool and to provide cognitive programming not only to our reentry clients, but to all of our clients. All of this, with a focus toward identifying and reducing the risks associated with recidivism. This has been a huge philosophical shift in the way we look at our jobs. We supervise cases by the risk level, resources, staff, and technology available to assist us in doing our job more effectively and efficiently. We have also concentrated on succession planning to insure continuity over the years and to give staff opportunities for professional development and growth after people have departed from our system.

I am proud of our staff, both current and past, for continuously providing a high standard of a quality, timely work product while protecting the community. Because of their efforts and contributions, we have been able to make a positive impact in our system, but most importantly, our clientele. I would like to thank all our employees for their hard work and dedication. We appreciate each and every one of you.

Greg L. Johnson
Chief U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation Officer

Federal Probation and Pretrial Services System

Mission

As the component of the federal judiciary responsible for community corrections, the Federal Probation and Pretrial Services System is fundamentally committed to providing protection to the public and assisting in the fair administration of justice.

Beliefs

We Believe...

In the right of all persons to be treated with dignity and fairness.

In our role of ensuring that the Court is provided information vital to making appropriate decisions, pretrial release decisions and imposing just and fair sentences.

In the protection of the public as the most vital aspect of community supervision and in proper supervision as the best means to control and reduce risk.

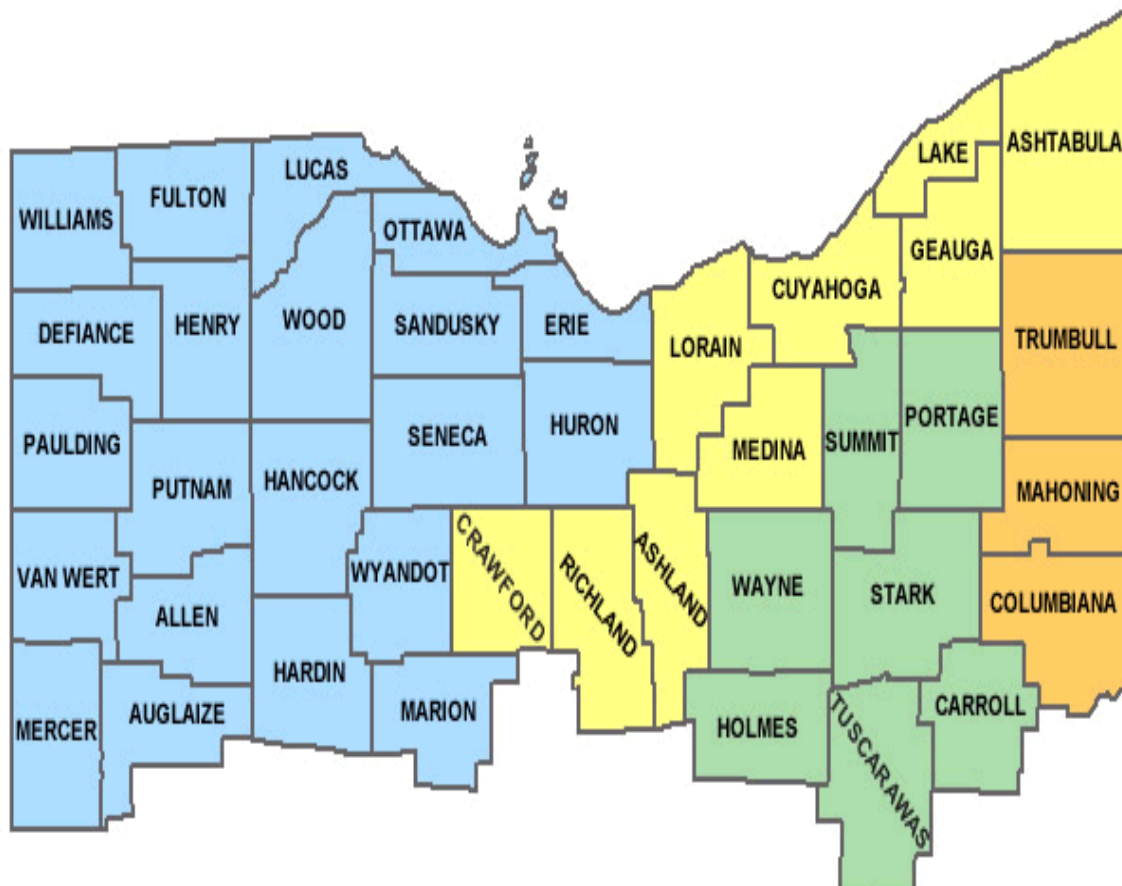
In the ability of people to change and in our responsibility to provide persons under our supervision with opportunities for treatment.

In individual commitment to a shared vision as the best way to achieve our mission.

Vision

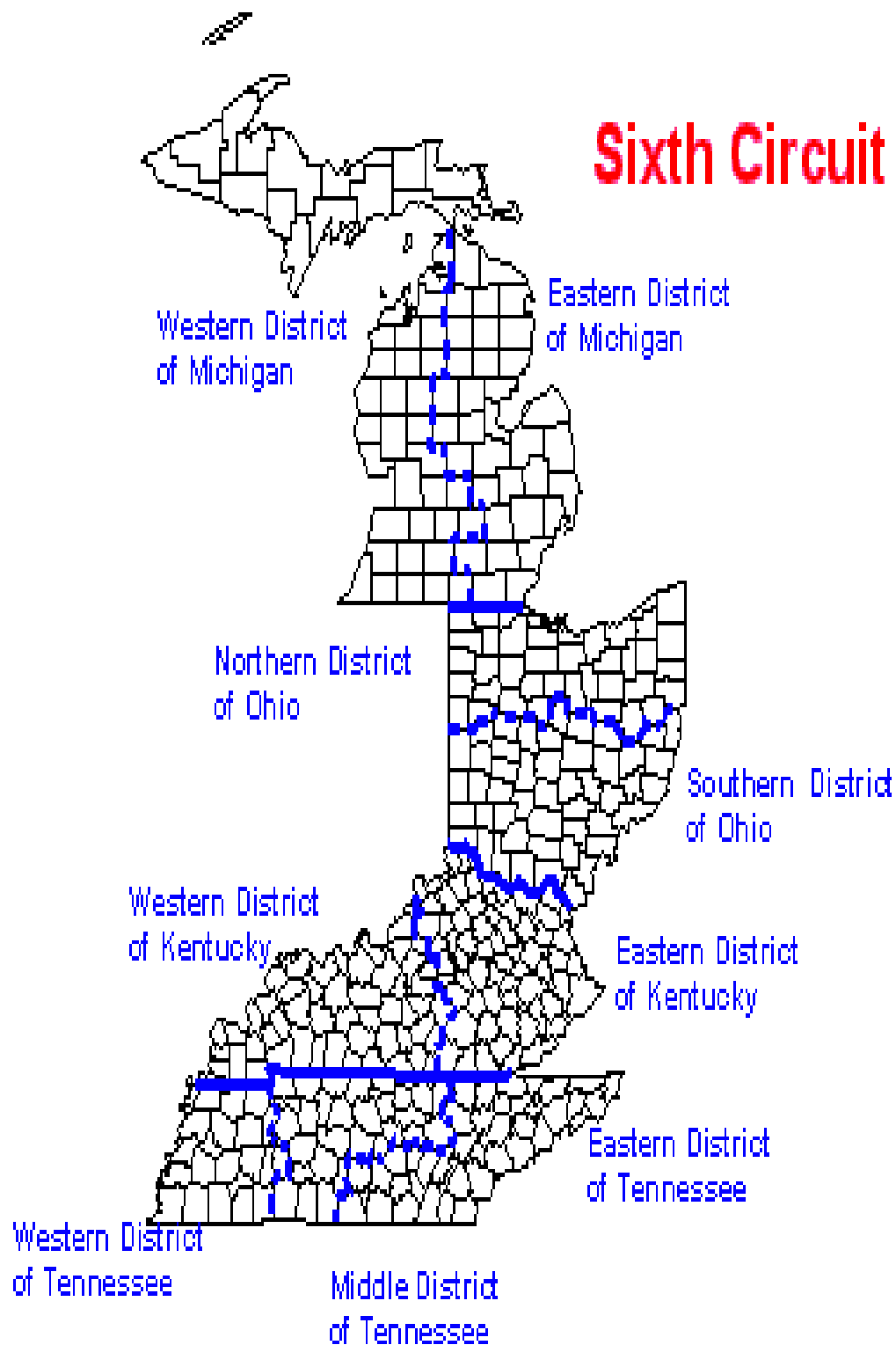
The Federal Probation and Pretrial Services System strives to exemplify the highest ideals and standards in community corrections.

Northern District of Ohio by County



Western Division		Eastern Division					
Toledo		Akron		Cleveland		Youngstown	
Allen	Mercer	Carroll	Summit	Ashland	Lake	Columbiana	Trumbull
Auglaize	Ottawa	Holmes	Tuscarawas	Ashtabula	Lorain	Mahoning	
Defiance	Paulding	Portage	Wayne	Crawford	Medina		
Erie	Putnam	Stark		Cuyahoga	Richland		
Fulton	Sandusky			Geauga			
Hancock	Seneca						
Hardin	Van Wert						
Henry	Williams						
Huron	Wood						
Lucas	Wyandot						
Marion							

Sixth Circuit



Pretrial Services

Referrals

Pretrial Services referrals continued at a steady pace during this year, but at a slight decrease from last fiscal year. Officers processed a large volume of cases and mass arrests, including high-profile cases, to include the five men arrested for plotting to blow up a local bridge in Cleveland, as well as the sixteen Amish community members arrested for hate crimes. Our Pretrial Services units made the transition to a paperless environment this past year. The transition was smooth with officers no longer relying on a hard copy case file, but instead using document imaging to access documents in the Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System (PACTS).

The Pretrial Services unit also started utilizing the new PACTS/PSX system for the preparation of bond reports. The design of this new system helps to facilitate early access to Pretrial Services records and the transmission of information between units. Although there have been some technical difficulties, our Pretrial Services units have been able to maintain and provide quality and timely reports to assist our magistrate judges with release and detention decisions.

FY 2012 Case Data

963 cases were activated

466 cases were supervised

867 defendants were interviewed

25 defendants refused to be interviewed

462 defendants were detained and never released which is a 51.79 percent detention rate

Pretrial Diversion Program

The Pretrial Diversion Program continues to be a viable alternative to prosecution in some cases. The objective of the program is to divert individuals from processing through the criminal justice system. The Chief U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation Officer and the U.S. Attorney have developed a written operations agreement which outlines referral and supervision procedures. This fiscal year the district supervised two pretrial diversion cases, which was a decrease from FY 11. In March 2012 the Judicial Conference approved new codified guidance on the supervision of pretrial diversion cases. The changes were updated in Monograph 111, The Supervision of Federal Defendants.

PTRA

The office continues to utilize the PTRA tool to promote consistency for the accurate determination of risk when making bond/detention recommendations to the Court. PTRA

is also used to assist officers when developing risk-related supervision condition recommendations and determining the level of pretrial supervision. In December 2011 management also approved the use of a PTRa guide. The Guide was designed by supervisors as a tool for officers to assist them in making more effective use of the PTRa tool. As a result, the district saw an increase in PTRa completions during FY 12. In January 2012 the Administrative Office sent a letter of acknowledgment to our district for completing the PTRa at a rate of 82.6 percent for new cases opened within a specified review period. The district was applauded for their efforts in this area.

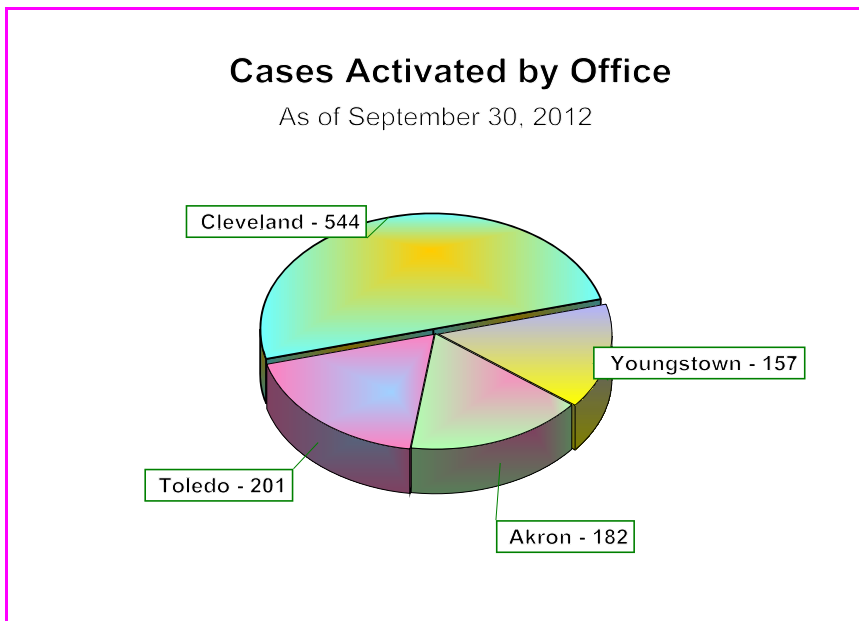


Figure 1 - Cases Activated by Office

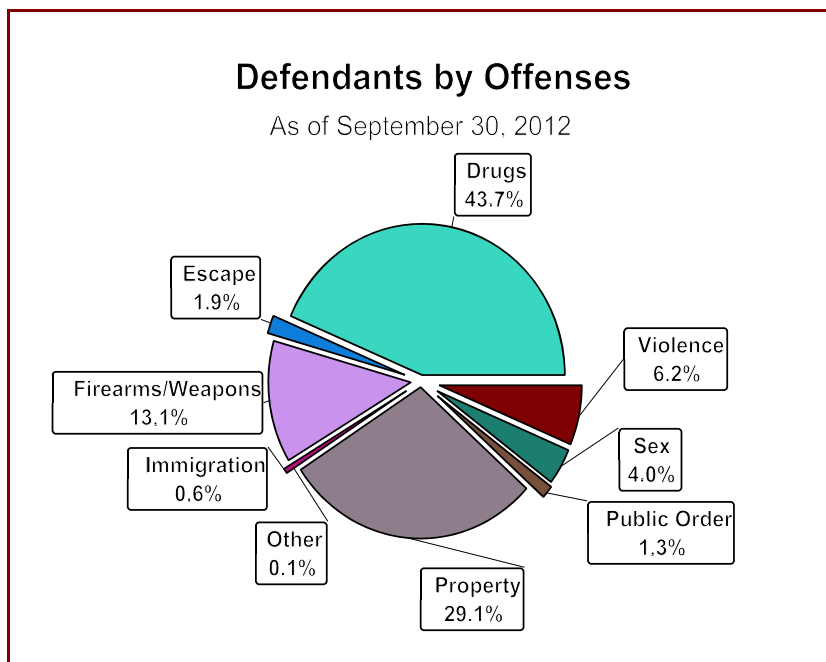


Figure 2 - Defendants by Offenses

Programs for Pretrial Services Defendants

Aftercare Treatment Program

During FY 12 there were 384 Pretrial Services cases active with drug aftercare conditions, including substance abuse testing and treatment. Of these cases, 215 were opened during FY 12 and 169 were active entering into FY 12. This was a slight increase over the 361 active cases in FY 11.

There were 192 Pretrial Services cases with mental health conditions active in FY 12. Of these cases, 108 were opened in FY 12 and 84 were active entering into FY 12. This is a significant increase compared to the 140 active cases in FY 11.

Defendants with drug aftercare and mental health conditions continued to make up a significant portion of the supervision cases. These cases provided the greatest challenge to officers while under supervision. As a result, extensive resources continued to be devoted to these cases. These resources included the time spent by officers supervising the higher-risk cases, and financial resources expended on services for these defendants. The drug aftercare services included urinalysis, evaluations, outpatient treatment, and residential treatment. The mental health services included psychological and psychiatric evaluations, medication monitoring, and individual counseling. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) is also an option for treatment for high-risk offenders. Numerous defendants received multiple services to address their issues.

Officers continued to closely monitor the high-risk drug aftercare and mental health cases. The officers reported apparent violations to the Court, following the district's policy of graduated sanctions. The defendants received assistance and referrals to address their substance abuse and/or mental health issues. It is the goal of the Pretrial Services unit to provide the defendants with the necessary services which make it possible for them to remain in compliance with their imposed conditions of release.

There was a significant increase (408 percent) in Pretrial Services halfway house placements in FY 12. This increase was an indication that the Court is releasing more high-risk defendants who might otherwise be detained.

As noted in the Pretrial Services Costs Table (Table 1), substance abuse and mental health services are provided in units. Individual and group counseling are provided in thirty-minute units. Residential and halfway house services are per day. Urine collections, evaluations, and medication monitoring are each specified as a unit.

Pretrial Services Costs Table As of September 30, 2012		
Treatment Services	Units	Costs
Group Substance Abuse Counseling	2292	73,059.00
Individual Substance Abuse Counseling	807.5	46,592.00
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	652	87,903.17
Substance Abuse Assessments	67	9,460.00
Urinalysis Collections	1645	31,450.08
Urinalysis Testing		28,226.71
Psychological Evaluations	49	18,923.50
Psychiatric Evaluations	21	9,310.00
Individual Mental Health Counseling	1397	67,202.15
Medication Monitoring	102.5	12,553.00
Halfway House Placements	672	59,077.44
Total		\$ 443,757.05

Table 1 - Pretrial Services Costs

Pretrial Transition Program

This is the second year for the U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation Office Transition Program which was launched on April 7, 2011, in Cleveland. During FY 12 the programs were held on the first Thursdays in October, January, April, and July. The Reentry Affairs Coordinator with the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), FCI Elkton, traveled to Cleveland to orient defendants for transition to prison life. In order to reach all defendants throughout the district, an unused courtroom in the Cleveland court house was provided and the event

was videoconferenced with the Akron, Toledo, and Youngstown offices. Pretrial Services staff chose the defendants for this program after they had entered guilty pleas and/or were sentenced. Family members were welcome to attend. The BOP representative provided details on everything from what defendants could bring to prison, to rules on medication/medical services and visitation, to the general rules and procedures within the facilities. He also discussed how defendants could maximize their success within the prison walls. Following the formal presentation, individual defendants were allowed to approach the BOP representative and ask questions specific to their circumstances. The defendants and their guests have expressed great appreciation for the program. Defendants awaiting surrender dates have even asked for permission to repeat participation in the program as a refresher class.

The program continues to be organized by U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation officers. The BOP at FCI Elkton has agreed to continue this partnership with the district for presentations to occur on a quarterly basis. The program thus far has been very informative and successful. There continues to be positive feedback from defendants and their families about the program and how invaluable the information is to them.

Voluntary Initial Drug Test

Voluntary Initial Drug Test Table As of September 30, 2012	
Number of Positive Tests	70
Number of Negative Tests	181
Total Tested	251
Total Not Tested	324
Total Defendants	575

Table 2 - Voluntary Initial Drug Test

The Court continued the Initial Drug Testing Program for FY 12. The results of the voluntary initial drug test assisted the officers in making informed assessment and recommendations to the Court relative to release conditions. Also, the information was used in supervision cases to establish appropriate urinalysis and drug aftercare conditions for the defendant.

The reasons for defendants not being tested were primarily due to refusals, time constraints, incarceration on other charges, and telephonic interviews.

Location Monitoring Program

The Location Monitoring Program (LMP) is used as an alternative to detention. Radio Frequency (RF) and Global Positioning System (GPS) technologies are used to monitor high-risk defendants on pretrial supervision. GPS technology was used in 67 cases throughout FY 12. This was an increase of 97 percent over its use in FY 11.

There were 52 active LMP cases at the beginning of FY 12 and an additional 94 cases were supervised during FY 12. This represents a 17 percent increase over FY 11, where 33 cases were active at the start of FY 11 and 92 new cases were activated.

- The average length of time spent on the LMP in FY 12 was 4.9 months.
- Expenditures for the LMP in FY 12 totaled \$99,915.97, which was an 18.2 percent increase over FY 11.
- In FY 12 defendants contributed \$8,004.66 towards the costs of LMP services, which was an increase of 146 percent over FY 11.
- Violation reports were filed on thirteen defendants and bond was ultimately revoked on four of those individuals.

Types of Charged Offenses for Location Monitoring As of September 30, 2012		
Offense	Number of Defendants	Percentage of Total
Drugs	57	39%
Firearms/Explosives	18	12%
Theft/Fraud	35	24%
Sex Offenses	23	16%
Other	13	9%
Totals	146	100%

Table 3 - Types of Charged Offenses for Location Monitoring

Probation

Presentence Investigations

The Northern District of Ohio completed a total of 884 investigations for FY 12 (Figure 3). This included both pre-plea and presentence reports. This represents an increase of 24.5 percent (174 reports) over the number from the previous year. In addition, the district completed 334 collateral reports for other districts and 208 Criminal History Reports for the Court (which represented a 21 percent increase from the number completed in FY 11).

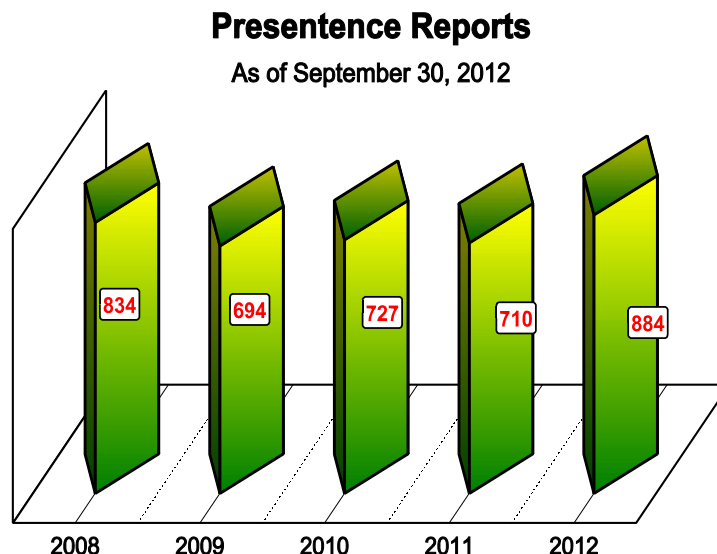


Figure 3 - Presentence Reports

As noted in the Completion of Reports by Office chart (Figure 4), of the total reports, Akron completed 138 (15.6 percent), Cleveland completed 524 (59.3 percent), Toledo completed 147 (16.6 percent), and Youngstown completed 75 (8.5 percent). The reports were prepared by fifteen writers, one less writer than in FY 11. With an increase of 174 reports for FY 12, officers prepared an average of 58.9 reports (the workload formula produced by the Administrative Office calculates an officer completing approximately 40 reports per year). Writers averaged an increase of 14.5 reports from the previous year with an average increase of over 20 reports per officer within the last two years.

Completion of Reports by Office

As of September 30, 2012

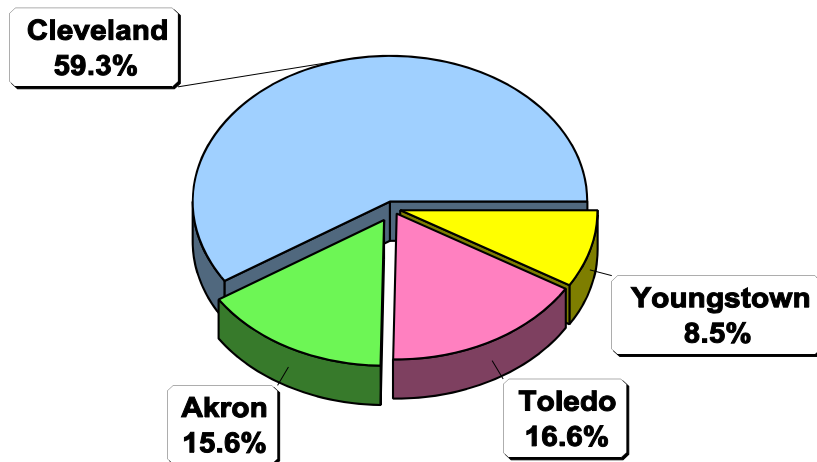


Figure 4 - Completion of Reports by Office

Of the reports completed during FY 12, the most serious offense of conviction in 27.8 percent of the cases were drugs, 26.6 percent were fraud, and 20.1 percent were firearms, as noted in the Offense Breakdown chart (Figure 5). Fraud cases represented the largest increase of 5.1 percent, with drug offenses having the largest decrease of 4.7 percent. Of the 884 total reports, 87.4 percent were male while 12.6 percent were female, as represented by the Offenders by Gender chart (Figure 6). In addition, 50.9 percent were black, while 44.3 percent were caucasian, as illustrated in the Offenders by Race chart (Figure 7). Finally, 31.1 percent of the offenders in FY 12 were between the ages of 30 to 39, with the second largest group between the ages of 18 to 29, making up 29.6 percent of the offenders, as noted in the Offenders by Age chart (Figure 8).

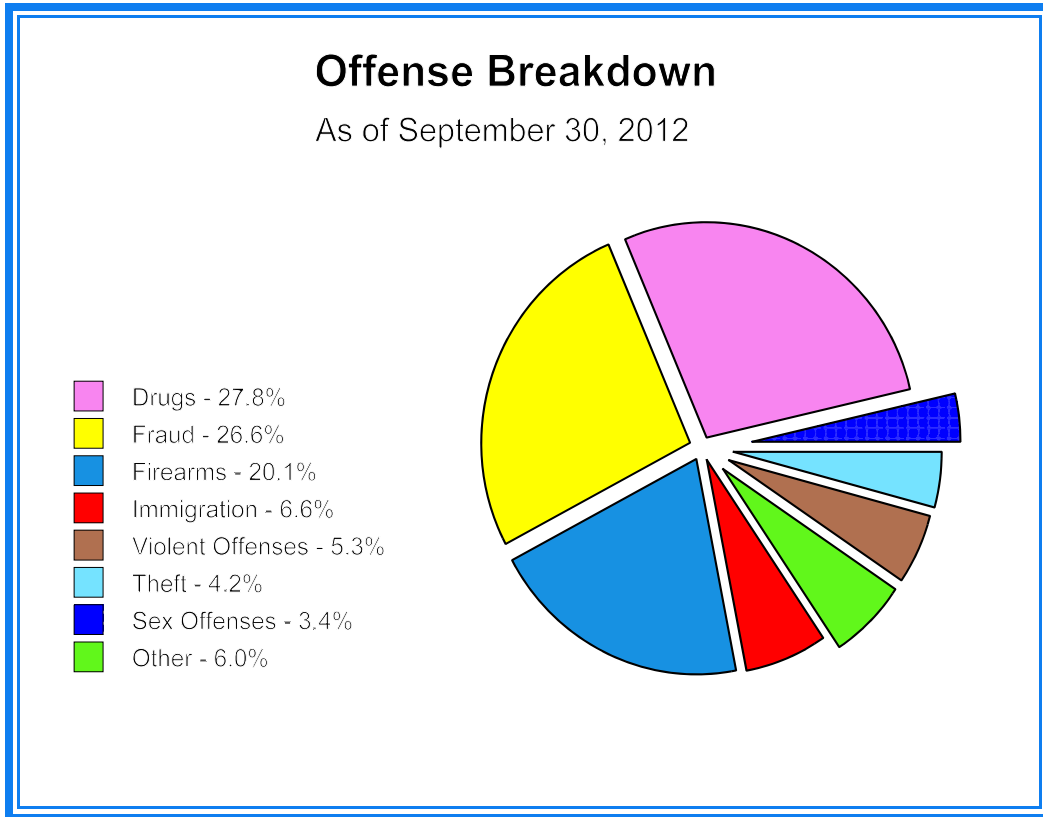


Figure 5 - Offense Breakdown

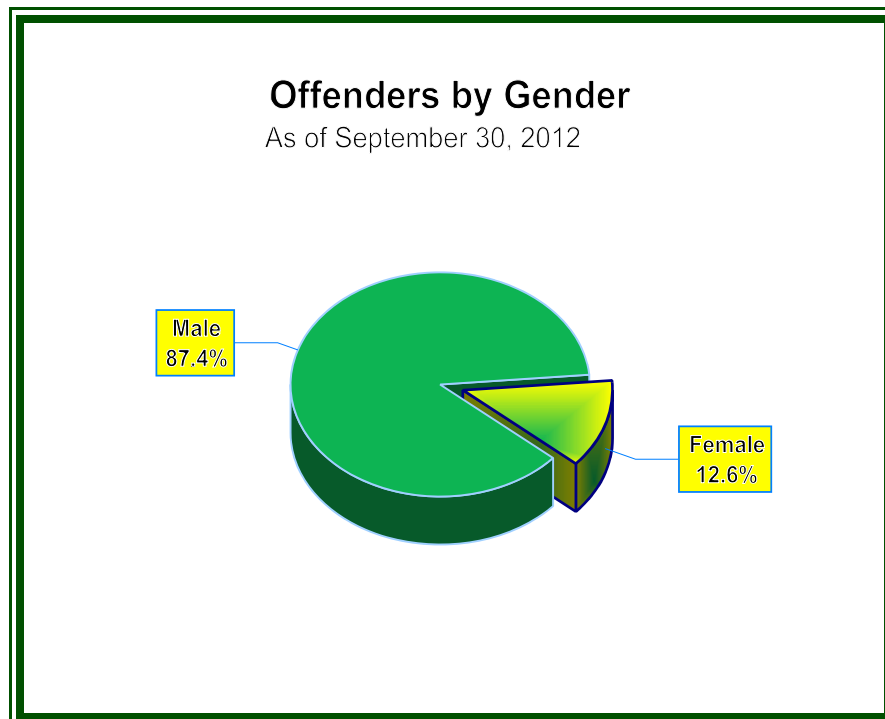


Figure 6 - Offenders by Gender

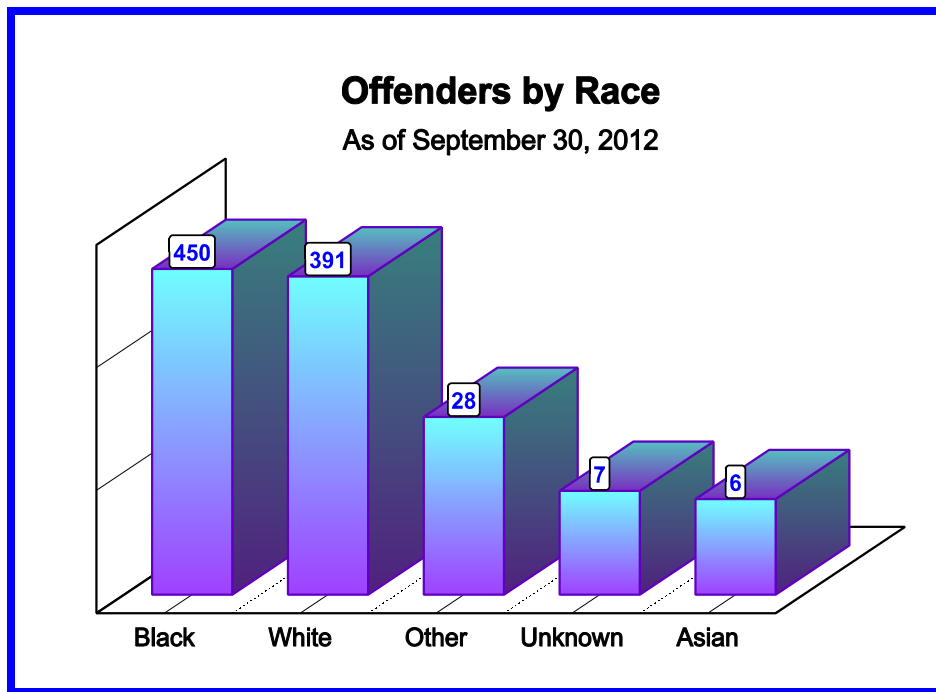


Figure 7 - Offenders by Race

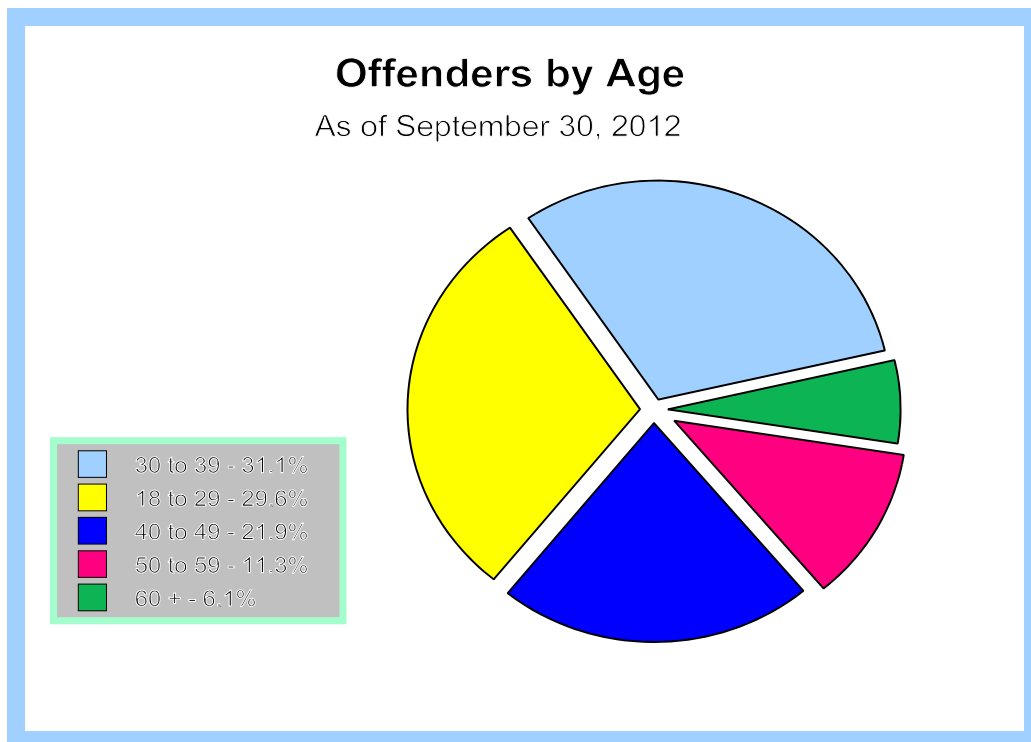


Figure 8 - Offenders by Age

During FY 12 the Northern District of Ohio averaged approximately 47 days for completion of initial reports. A breakdown by office revealed the average days to complete an initial report was 44.4 days for Akron, 39.8 days for Cleveland, 82 days for Toledo, and 36.7 days for Youngstown. The district's overall completion average continued to rank within the top ten districts in the nation for the shortest completion time.

In May of this past year, the Sentencing Commission presented a training seminar in the district for all presentence writers, Assistant U.S. Attorneys, Federal Defenders, and defense attorneys. The training focused on changes in the Sentencing Guidelines, understanding violent offenses, and an overview of applying the guidelines to fraud and mortgage fraud offenses. In addition, two officers attended the U.S. Federal Sentencing Guidelines Seminar in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Again in FY 12, due to organizational restructuring based on the needs of the office, the district reassigned one presentence writer to the pretrial services unit in Akron. At the end of FY 12 an additional presentence writer was reallocated to the supervision unit in the Cleveland Office.

Due to these changes, FY 12 began with 14 presentence writers in the district (8 in Cleveland; 3 in Toledo; 2 in Akron; and 1 in Youngstown). Due to the reduction in writers, the district began balancing assignments of reports throughout the district based on workload, rather than on the judge overseeing the case. In addition, writers have increased the use of webcams to conduct the presentence interview of offenders from select holding facilities.

Post Conviction Supervision

By the end of FY 12 there was a two percent increase from FY 11 in the number of active cases supervised in the district from 1,961 to 2,006. Six of the seven post-conviction supervisors also oversee officers performing pretrial services and/or presentence functions. An additional presentence supervisor was added to post-conviction in FY 12. The office lost two post-conviction officers to early retirements/buyouts and the positions were not replaced by new officers. Instead, a presentence officer rotated to fulfill the one post-conviction supervision function and a Probation Officer Assistant was hired.

Being paperless and mobile continues to be emphasized by use of upgraded PACTS/PACTS Mobile/iPACTS to assist in the overall management of cases. National forms and routine reports have been automated, modified and streamlined in an effort to lessen the amount of time spent producing them. Officers continued to improve completion of initial and revised case plans, chronological entries, treatment plans, making sure the information in PACTS was current and complete, getting into the field, and completing reports on time. The minimum timeliness standard was held at 85 percent in FY 12 as officers were challenged to supervise more cases with fewer staff, including support staff. Supervisors strive to accompany officers in the field at least twice annually.

The Cybercrime, Employment, LMP, Aftercare Treatment Specialists (ATS), and Special Offender Specialists trained/worked with officers on process improvements, risk issues, community resources, safety training and new policies/programs for defendants/offenders. Searches were conducted and strategies to comply with the Adam Walsh Act continued to be implemented. Low-risk caseloads, nontraditional work hours, contact standards, Electronic Reporting System (ERS), and the use of Access to Law Enforcement Systems (ATLAS) were implemented. The Defendant/Offender Workforce Development Program continued to employ the use of job readiness and entrepreneurship programs. The LMP has continued to increase the use of GPS and alcohol detection technology as an option in monitoring defendants/offenders. Successful Transitions-Accelerated Reentry (STAR) Programs in the Western Division (Toledo) and Cleveland completed another year and the program in Youngstown completed its first year with a graduation ceremony in December, 2012. The Akron STAR Program is currently in the planning stages.

Training initiatives, such as ATLAS refreshers, PACTS/PSX, Safety (Firearms, Search and Seizure, Defensive Tactics/Laser Shot, and Firearms), BOP/ Elkton Pretrial Transition, Drug Diversion Summit, Gang and Drug Seminar, Post Conviction Risk Assessment (PCRA), ERS, Leadership Development Program, Treatment Services, Strategic Techniques Aimed at Reducing Rearrest (STARR) and Cybercrime training, occurred throughout the year.

In an effort to increase evidence-based practices (EBP) and redistribute cases, in addition to identifying low-risk supervision activity cases, boundaries were modified to balance numbers of cases for each office. In Youngstown, several high-risk cases participated in the STAR Program. The initial three-officer team was reduced to two officers to supervise these cases with support from clerical staff. The case planning and supervision process in all offices continued to improve via close communication between senior managers and supervisors, specialists, line officers, and support automation staff. Automation, applications for the iPad and the Blackberry, collaboration and paperless files continued to streamline the processing of our work for the Court. Our office completed 760 supervision progress reports, 845 violation reports, 246 supplemental violation reports, and 263 special reports.

Document imaging began on closed files and continued on current presentence files in all locations. Pending release cases were scanned on a monthly basis and the district is currently well into the 2014 cases. Three hundred twenty-nine prerelease reports, 140 pre-transfer investigations, and four Furlough/Work Release investigations were completed. Also completed were two reports for LMP cases for the BOP and two Preliminary Interview Reports for the U.S. Parole Commission.

Some of the major conferences attended by staff included the Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs Administrative Meeting, American Parole and Probation Association, the Sixth and Seventh Circuit Chiefs/Deputy Chiefs Conference, National Association of Pretrial Services Associations, and multiple retirement seminars. Participation in training events closer to the district or in house were encouraged due to budget considerations.

Reentry initiatives continued in the form of our presence at the Residential Reentry Centers and other BOP facilities, as well as continued participation in defendant/offender employment/educational programs to facilitate a successful transition for defendants/offenders into the community. Pre-release assignments continued in an effort to address as early as possible any potential barriers to success on supervision, such as employment, education and training, substance abuse and mental health concerns, physical health, child care, transportation, identification and housing/homelessness. The office continued to partner with private, public and faith-based community agencies and businesses, as well as making good use of Second Chance Act funds to extend the ability to offer defendants/offenders additional emergency and transitional services where those services were otherwise unavailable.

PACTS/PSX

The Office of Probation and Pretrial Services (OPPS) is working toward establishing a refreshed workload formula for probation and pretrial services, and it is anticipated that the changes will be endorsed by the Criminal Law and Judicial Resources Committees in June 2015. The new formula is expected to include “presentence case weights” to calculate Authorized Work Units (AWUs). OPPS is in the process of identifying factors that can be used in the presentence case weights and proposing changes to PACTS/PSX to support the new workload formula, and the implementation of the PACTS/PSX for presentence investigations and reports is essential in calculating the AWUs for the district. Implementation of this initiative through staff training began in FY 12 and it is anticipated that full implementation in the district will occur in FY 13, prior to the next version of PACTS (PACTS Gen3 version1) being made available to the district. In addition, during FY 13 the officers in the pretrial services unit will transition to preparing the Pretrial Services Report using Microsoft Word with the PACTS/PSX program, and this will be a significant change in how they prepare those reports.

PCRA Implementation

PCRA is an instrument constructed by the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts (AO) to assist officers in measuring criminogenic (crime causing) characteristics, treatment needs, and to predict risk for recidivism. Following EBP, the PCRA predicts risk by classifying offenders in one of four risk categories: low, low moderate, moderate, and high. The purpose for use of this instrument is for officers to accurately and dynamically measure risk and develop interventions targeted at those specific risks in the hope of reducing the probability of criminal recidivism within the population serving probation or supervised release terms. The impact will be that officers will expend the majority of resources on the highest-risk offenders who are more likely to re-offend, but will benefit more from them and less on the lowest-risk offenders who are more likely to be successful anyway.

Implementation of PCRA began in March 2012 with all new supervision cases activated from the beginning of that month. In addition, the PCRA re-certification process has commenced. The AO notifies officers who are due for re-certification by email with

instructions for completing an online exam. Upon successful completion, officers are permitted access to the PCRA instrument for continued use with their post-conviction supervision cases.

ATLAS

Officers continue to benefit from ATLAS. The web-based application developed by the AO has become an excellent tool to retrieve criminal justice and law enforcement information. Officers can access the service at each user's desktop and at little to no cost to our agency. ATLAS serves to promote greater officer safety and efficiency in conducting all work with timely access to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) information. One significant change this fiscal year was the directive to local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, to contact our agency anytime one of our defendants is stopped by law enforcement, be it traffic violations or more serious offenses. This has greatly enhanced our officers' ability to supervise their clientele.

In September 2012 the district migrated to ATLAS 2.0. All officers were trained and certified in the use of the new system. Some of the new features include access to client demographics in real-time, caseload sharing, ability to export data to Microsoft Word, self-service password resets and system management features. Oversight of the program lies with the Lead Terminal Agency Coordinator (TAC) in the Cleveland Office and Assistant TACs in each of the satellite offices.

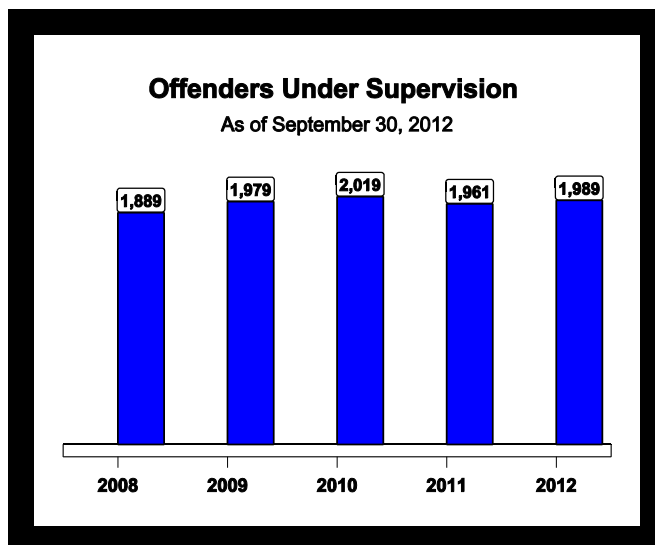


Figure 9 - Offenders Under Supervision

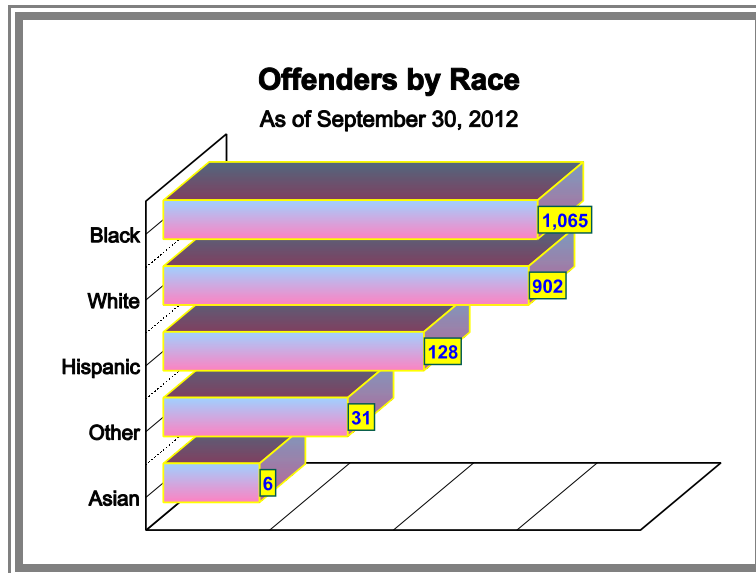


Figure 10 - Offenders by Race

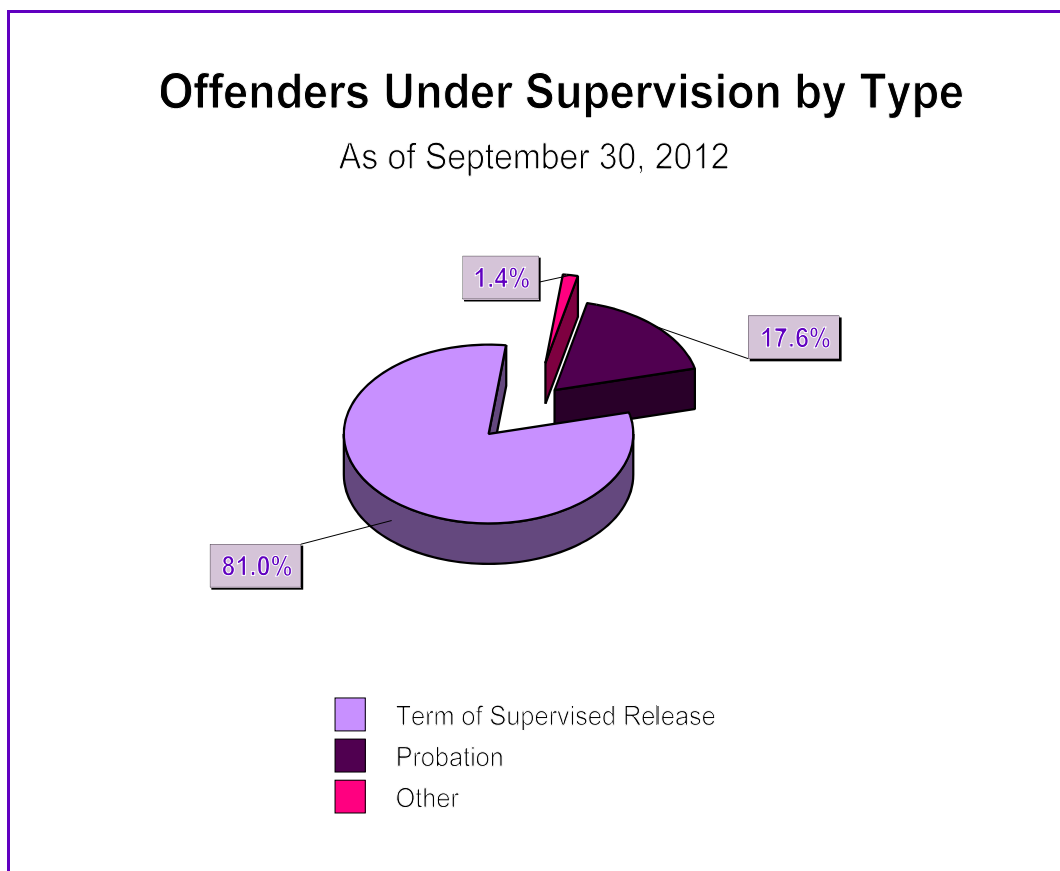


Figure 11 - Offenders Under Supervision by Type

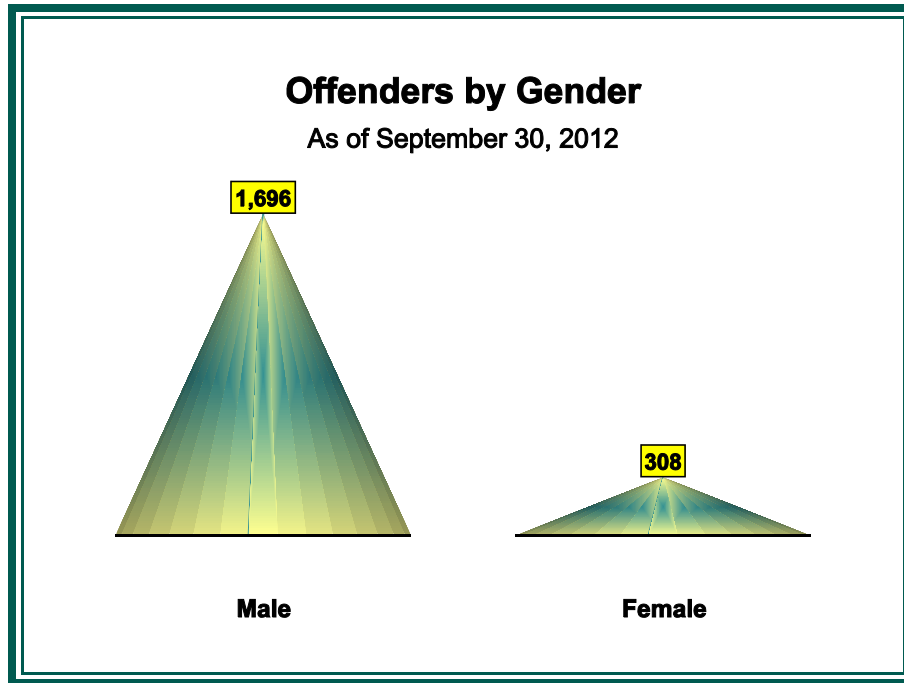


Figure 12 - Offenders by Gender

Programs for Post Conviction Offenders

Aftercare Treatment Program

The U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation Office continued to provide an array of substance abuse, mental health and sex offender treatment services for offenders in 856 post-conviction cases with aftercare special conditions in FY 12.

FY 12 was the third year of the procurement cycle. There are thirty contract agencies throughout the district.

The aftercare program spent over \$1.1 million on substance abuse treatment. This was a significant drop in the \$1.85 million spent in FY 11. This figure included \$741,953 for outpatient assessment, individual, as well as group counseling. \$296,213 was spent for short-term residential treatment and \$10,095 was spent for inpatient detoxification placements. Urinalysis for drug testing via Alere Laboratory cost the district \$108,275.

The total amount spent on mental health services, which included psychological and psychiatric evaluations, individual psychotherapy and medication monitoring was \$355,285. Second Chance Act funds were utilized in several cases to purchase psychotropic medications for offenders with no resources. The amount expended for these services in FY 11 was \$422,000.

The total amount spent on sex offender treatment and monitoring, which included sex offense-specific evaluation, group and individual therapy specific to sex offending, and polygraph examination was \$223,265. This was an increase compared to the \$174,800 spent in FY 11.

The utilization of non-contract services is encouraged, where they exist and are accessible, in order to provide the case management services essential to mental health and homeless offenders. Some offenders obtain treatment from private providers if they have insurance or the ability to pay for those services.

Transportation assistance to offenders (primarily bus passes) was provided at a cost of \$65,850. This was a significant decrease in the \$88,300 spent in FY 11. Measures were taken to reduce this expense due to a decrease in funding in an effort to avoid cutting needed services to offenders.

The STAR Program initiative in our district began in Toledo in 2009, expanded to Cleveland in 2010, and to Youngstown in 2011. Akron is expected to launch their program in FY 13. The reentry court concept is grounded in CBT. CBT utilizes primarily group dynamics on a weekly basis to facilitate the development of constructive strategies for problem resolution, anger management, constructive peer relationships, and a better understanding of the connection between behavior and consequences. Individual CBT is provided to STAR Program participants as a step-down strategy following graduation from the CBT group while still in the STAR Program. CBT programs utilized in the STAR Program include Thinking for a Change, Transitioning 2 Success, and Changing Offender Behavior: A Complete Evidence-Based System. In FY 12 the district invested \$66,279 in CBT and its associated case management.

The four ATS serve the Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown and Toledo offices. The Probation Officer Assistant (POA) assists specialists and providers relative to contract solicitation and monitoring, invoice verification and the administration of the on-site random drug testing programs (Code-A-Phone). The ATS Team is overseen by a Supervising U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation Officer who serves as the liaison between the treatment specialists and management.

Location Monitoring Program

The LMP is used as an alternative to incarceration. LMP is utilized as an alternative sanction by the Court, BOP, and the U.S. Parole Commission to impose sentences, address violation behavior, or as a pre-release component of the inmate's sentence. The Northern District of Ohio uses both RF and GPS for electronic monitoring. The type of monitoring is either determined by the U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation Officer or ordered by the Court. Potential participants are screened and staffed with the LMP specialist to determine their suitability for participation in the program and the most appropriate technology to be used.

LMP provides intensive community supervision to offenders twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Offenders schedules are limited to work, medical appointments, religious services, schooling and other necessary leaves, unless granted permission by the Court.

The district participates in granting discretionary leave to offenders. Discretionary leave is granted in most cases as long as the person is in compliance with his/her conditions of supervision. The denial of discretionary leave is used as an intermediate sanction to gain/maintain compliance.

During this fiscal year, the Post-Conviction Supervision Unit continued using the Transdermal Alcohol Testing device (TAD) to monitor a condition of No Alcohol Usage. TAD is a one-piece alcohol detection device that can be used with or without RF monitoring. The cost for this service ranges from \$7.15 to \$8.15 daily. The Post-Conviction Supervision Unit had four cases that were monitored using this type of technology in FY 12.

The Post-Conviction Supervision Unit had 180 new LMP cases that commenced their location monitoring during FY 12 and 167 cases that completed their monitoring during the fiscal year. The probation unit used the various GPS technologies (Active, Hybrid and Passive) and RF monitoring throughout the fiscal year. The probation unit had a total of 240 cases that were on location monitoring this fiscal year. Due to compliance and technological issues, some of the offenders were moved between the various technologies. The probation unit had 60 cases which were monitored via GPS devices (14 Active, 34 Hybrid and 12 Passive). The probation unit also had 176 cases that were monitored by an RF device. The cost of RF monitoring services was \$3.18 per day. The cost of GPS monitoring varied from \$4.69 to \$8.95 per day, depending on the type of GPS monitoring. The probation unit incurred a cost of \$94,510.00 for location monitoring services, after being reduced by \$17,744.00 due to self-pay collections. This represented an increase of \$19,610.00 from the previous fiscal year.

The use of location monitoring in FY 12 remained consistent with the usage in FY 11.

New Offender Orientation

The goal of the program is to educate offenders along with an adult family member and/or significant other on what to expect from federal supervision. It is also conducted to give offenders an overview of what is expected of them. Each office conducts the orientation monthly. The approximate hour-long presentation is a Microsoft power point that was revamped several years ago to include the following: an introduction/welcome by a judge, an explanation of how federal supervision is conducted (per Monograph 109) compared to state/county/municipal supervision, a review of all the standard and some of the special conditions for the Northern District of Ohio, firearm prohibitions, DNA testing requirements, rules regarding travel or transfer of supervision/jurisdiction, voting rights, instructions for

filing Monthly Supervision Report forms, paying Court-ordered financial obligations and available additional services, including HIV/AIDS information and some of our special programs, such as ABLE/GED classes, the Clothing Closet, and the STAR Program. Participants view a map of the counties comprising the district, and a question and answer period follows at the conclusion of the presentation. The focus is for offenders to be open, honest, and to establish complete communication with officers to facilitate supervision success.

Unfortunately, the fourth year in Cleveland for the STAR Program Forum presentation has diminished. Previously, it was conducted for the entire second hour and was offered through our partnership with the Northeast Ohio Reentry Coalition (NORC). The program was designed to present information about community resources available to the ex-offender population regarding basic needs that, if unmet, could adversely impact their reintegration into the community. Budget and staff cuts at many of the agencies left us without representatives to come to the orientation. As such, the STAR Forum Executive Director still attends and describes the various surviving programs and passes out brochures, contact/informational hand-outs and business cards. Often, a bank representative will also attend and help interested offenders set up legitimate bank accounts and describe services offered to educate them on how to use it and manage their income. Examples of the needs addressed are Social Security, veterans' services, child support, childrens' services, indigent benefits, health care, legal services, education, vocational training, employment assistance, credit counseling, and substance abuse treatment.

Finally, a presentation is often made by our Defendant/Offender Workforce Development/Employment Specialist regarding some of the initiatives in the district, such as Adult Basic and Literacy Education (ABLE)/General Educational Development (GED), Second Chance Act funds, and career development/vocational programs.

Special Offender Program

Created in 2001 in order to address post-conviction supervision cases which present significant community risk issues beyond those of a typical general post-conviction supervision case, the district's Special Offender Specialist (SOS) Team expanded to three specialists in 2008 in the Cleveland, Akron, and Toledo offices.

Special offenders have a history of violence and non-compliant behavior, including, but not limited to members of traditional and nontraditional organized crime, street and prison gangs, involvement in large quantity/conspiracy drug or weapons trafficking, or career and sex offenders.

A special offender is presumed to have an inclination toward criminal careers. They are often part of a larger criminal group. They tend to engage in predatory behavior rather than parasitic. Special offenders have Criminal History Categories of V or VI and score high on the Risk Prediction Index (RPI) and/or PCRA. However, the nature of the instant offense(s)

or specific characteristics of past or present offenses can be used to override the assessment criteria.

The special offender requires more intensive community-based supervision and risk control strategies, including field work during nontraditional work hours. The SOS strives to be proactive in the approach to supervising these high-risk offenders. They often work closely with other local and federal law enforcement agencies, as well as the district's other specialists. Due to the increasing special offender population with advanced and complex technological skills, the SOS often teams with the district's Computer Crimes Specialist as well.

The philosophy of the Special Offender Program is one that reflects the objectives found in Monograph 109:

"Sentence Execution - ...activities intended to ensure that the offenders remain in compliance with all conditions established by the Court and U.S. Parole Commission.

Risk Control Supervision - ...activities intended to detect and deter criminal behavior."

The focus of the supervision activities for special offenders is on quality and purpose-driven contacts based on risk issues. The special offender also presents a variety of reentry issues, such as substance abuse, mental health, associates, employment/vocational and cognitive behavioral issues. For this reason, the SOS must work closely with the other specialists within the district to properly address these criminogenic needs. Successful management of special offenders reduces potential risk to the community and benefits the offender, family members, employers, and others in the offender's sphere of influence/impact in the community.

DNA Testing

The DNA Finger Stick Collection Kits were replaced by the Buccal Collection Kits in FY 12. This office will use the Finger Stick Kits on one more collection date, in January of 2013, in an effort to use the remaining supply. The Buccal Kits will no longer require the use of a certified individual, in our case, a certified nurse, to implement the collection of DNA. This will have a cost-saving effect for the office, as well as the system as a whole.

March and June were the two collection dates in FY 12. A total of fifteen offenders were tested, and seven offenders were no shows. In 2011 forty-eight offenders were tested. Most of the individuals being tested are either probation cases where there is no record of a DNA collection during the arrest or processing phase. Several were cases of offenders who were in state custody serving a sentence concurrent to a federal sentence.

Specialized Programs

Successful Transitions-Accelerated Reentry Program

Cleveland

The Cleveland STAR Program is in its second year and is a collaborative approach to successful reentry. The program was designed to increase the opportunity for success of the highest-risk participants, as determined by criminogenic factors, such as prior criminal history, education, family/peer dynamics, history of substance abuse, violence, housing needs, and employment history.

The Cleveland STAR Program is voluntary and has two phases. Phase I involves intensive supervision with each participant's progress monitored and reported at monthly Court sessions. Generally, participants are required to meet monthly goals such as seeking/maintaining employment, attending all substance abuse counseling, mental health counseling, cognitive behavioral therapy sessions, and obeying the law. Other special conditions may be pertinent that are particular to the individual participant. Successful Phase I participants must earn a total of twelve monthly rewards. In Phase II, participants are no longer required to attend monthly progress Court sessions, but remain on general supervision for another six to eighteen months, depending on their original term of supervision. If they complete this period of supervision successfully, participants are rewarded with and receive early termination from supervision.

The core team is comprised of the following: the District Judge and two Magistrate Judges, chambers staff, three U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation officers, a supervisor and other U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation Office staff, a Federal Public Defender, an Assistant U.S. Attorney, and service provider representatives. Participants are introduced to the Court and given goals to meet. An additional component of the Cleveland STAR Program is that each participant receives an assessment to determine vocational skills, interests and barriers to employment. Participants receive non-tangible rewards such as praise and applause for having a successful month. Following three months of successful participation, they receive a tangible reward, such as a gift card for gasoline, restaurants, etc.

On June 23, 2012, the program enjoyed its second full year of operation. Since its inception, there have been twenty-four participants, nine of which successfully completed Phase I at the end of FY 12, following graduation ceremonies in December 2011 and June 2012. Six participants were unsuccessfully terminated from the program and two voluntarily removed themselves for personal reasons. Of the nine successful Phase I graduates, four successfully completed Phase II and were terminated from supervision early, four remain in Phase II, and one was unsuccessful in Phase II. Graduation ceremonies are held twice per year.

Toledo

Toledo is in its fourth year of operations for the STAR Program. EBP are utilized for the high-risk offender population, including but not limited to intensive treatment services, firm but fair discussion, modeling and reinforcing anti-criminal attitudes and behaviors, concrete problem solving, and interpersonal influence. The Court, officers, treatment providers, and advisors all engage in concerted efforts to reduce recidivism for these individuals.

This year, four participants successfully completed Phase I (Court) of the program, requiring participants to meet monthly in Court and accumulate twelve successful months of community supervision and achieve specific goals.

The Toledo STAR Program team completed the process improvement follow-up discussions that grew out of a seminar at the George Mason University (GMU) in July 2011. From a peer review of the program, recommendations for improvements emerged in the following areas: medical and ancillary services, improved participation of service providers, expansion of reentry court to geographical locations removed from the Toledo courthouse, transportation, and employment. Follow-up discussion with the Federal Judicial Center (FJC) and GMU resulted in the addition and development of an advisory committee for the STAR Program. This advisory committee was developed by soliciting participants from a variety of leaders with community service agencies to help bridge the gap between treatment needs and available services. The advisory committee members met quarterly and attended the STAR Program sessions in February, May, and August. Members provided helpful ideas focused on reducing and removing barriers for the STAR Program participants in a variety of areas.

Youngstown

The Youngstown STAR Program experienced its first full year in existence this past September. The program continues to focus its resources on high-risk/high-needs cases. Ideally, candidates for the program have an RPI of six or higher and a Criminal History Category of V or VI. The Youngstown STAR Program presently includes participants solely from the Mahoning County area, but targets candidates from the tri-county area of Mahoning, Trumbull and Columbiana Counties.

In addition to attending monthly STAR Program meetings at the courthouse, participants are required to attend weekly cognitive restructuring sessions, obtain/maintain employment, and attend GED classes, if necessary. In addition, participants must achieve established goals, which are designed to promote an independent/pro-social lifestyle.

Once participants complete twelve successful months in Phase I of the STAR Program (which includes monthly STAR Program meetings at the courthouse), they are transitioned to regular line supervision (Phase II) for a pre-determined period of time. If participants successfully complete Phase II, this office recommends early termination from Court

supervision. The Youngstown STAR Program has had ten participants since its inception and has graduated one participant thus far.

Presently, two officers supervise the participants in the STAR Program. One support staff employee covers administrative duties, while a second support staff employee serves as a backup.

Workforce Development Program

During FY 12 the Northern District of Ohio Workforce Development Program continued to focus on three main components: Basic and Post-Secondary Education, Job Readiness and Job Placement, and Support for the STAR Programs. The existing programs are rooted in EBP that demonstrates the positive relationship between education and successful reentry and vocational training to help increase employment outcomes.

A. ABLE/GED Programs

By providing direct access and resources for defendants/offenders to increase their literacy levels through onsite ABLE/GED Programs, we hope to provide a national model to address the pre and post-conviction educational needs of clients under federal supervision, build a pathway to higher education and/or vocational skills training, and enhance successful reintegration. In FY 12 ABLE and GED efforts were expanded. There are two in-house programs in Cleveland and Youngstown. Both the Akron and Toledo offices have referral/partnership programs in the community--Project Learn, offered through the Akron Public Library, and The Source GED Program, offered by Owens Community College.

Efforts to provide educational resources for basic education and literacy services is a critical component to many offenders' ability to succeed. Defendants/offenders and their family members are welcome to participate in our program and have an open enrollment. On August 2, 2012, an ABLE/GED "Open House" was held in the Cleveland Court House. Current students formed the welcome committee, passed out brochures, and provided testimonials to prospective students.

B. Job Readiness/Job Placement

Transitional Services Job Training Program.

This year our office partnered with the Rising Above Program, which is associated with the Cleveland Fatherhood Program. The program offered a paid internship and mentoring by trained facilitators and employers. One offender, in particular, was referred to this program and was highlighted in a September 2012 Newsletter:

Learning, Working And A Fresh Start
September 18, 2012

It's been a long time since Lawrence Taylor felt this excited about his future, but his new life is full of possibilities-and Cuyahoga Land Bank helped.

His old life was pretty dismal: 35-year-old Taylor has been in prison three times. The last stint, for possession of a controlled substance and possession of a firearm, put him there for eight and a half years. He's spent nearly one-third of his life behind bars. After his release, he entered a vocational-machine training program at Cuyahoga Community College, but he didn't feel it would fulfill him. One day, a parole officer suggested he try to get into Career Development and Placement Strategies Inc. (CDPSI), a program that prepares ex-cons for careers in home renovation and entrepreneurship. Readers will remember our profile of CDPSI in this newsletter last month: participants get six months of paid, on-the-job training in skills ranging from time management to laying floors. The men are guided by general contractors and other professionals, and emerge from their internships ready for jobs in renovation-or, if they wish, to start their own businesses. The Cuyahoga Land Bank identifies three homes for each internship "class," along with up to \$45,000 in direct rehabilitation costs which it recovers when the properties are sold. Listening to Lawrence Taylor, the program already is a roaring success. "I'm loving it," says Taylor, who has worked on one house so far. His tasks were diverse: he helped demo and rebuild a bathroom, built a deck, laid wooden flooring in the living and dining rooms, hung drywall, installed windows and doors, and did a bit of concrete work. "It's amazing to look at a house that's basically nothing, then a few weeks later you're seeing something you produced. And now it's a nice house and some family will buy it and live there."

Construction skills haven't been Taylor's only instruction. "People came in and taught us things like financial literacy and presenting ourselves well. The men are all fathers," says Taylor, who lives with his fiancée and two children, a boy and a girl, "so we learned about being a better parent. Being a better person. Those life skills were the first five weeks of the program."

So what's next for Taylor? "Two more houses and 60 business days," he says, "and then I'll be ready to work in this field. I'm positive I'll be ready-this program saved my life, it gave me skills. I'll be ready."

C. Support for Reentry Court Programs

Relatively new to the Workforce Development Program is providing support for the STAR Programs. In addition to various assessments, the Workforce Development Program utilizes Second Chance Act funds to provide support to participants in the STAR Programs. Reducing driver's license reinstatement fees, entrepreneurial business support, educational assistance for basic and post-secondary needs, and work-specific tools or enhancements have been supplied this year.

Efforts continue to educate potential employers and the general public of the benefits of hiring formerly-incarcerated individuals. A former probationer and STAR Program graduate participant was selected to serve on a panel during a U.S. Department of Justice-sponsored conference at Tri-C Corporate College on June 25, 2012.

Second Chance Act Program

The Second Chance Act Program continues to be an effective program in assisting offenders who are in need of emergency and transitional services. Although emergency services can be provided to any client in need, transitional services are reserved for those medium to high-risk offenders who, according to EBP, are in greater need of this type of resource. During this fiscal year, the Second Chance Act Committee developed an informational video that provided an overview of the program and which also included some success stories. The video presentation was sent to the AO as well as the Court family.

In FY 12 the Second Chance Act Program utilized funding for a range of services, such as license reinstatement fees, emergency hygiene kits, work tools/equipment, and bus tickets to assist GED and STAR Program participants. The bulk of funding was spent on emergency and transitional housing, which can be provided for up to ninety days. Our office also partnered with Choffin Career and Technical Center and provided funding for the establishment of a GED program in the Youngstown area in FY 12.

FY 2012 Second Chance Act Expenditures

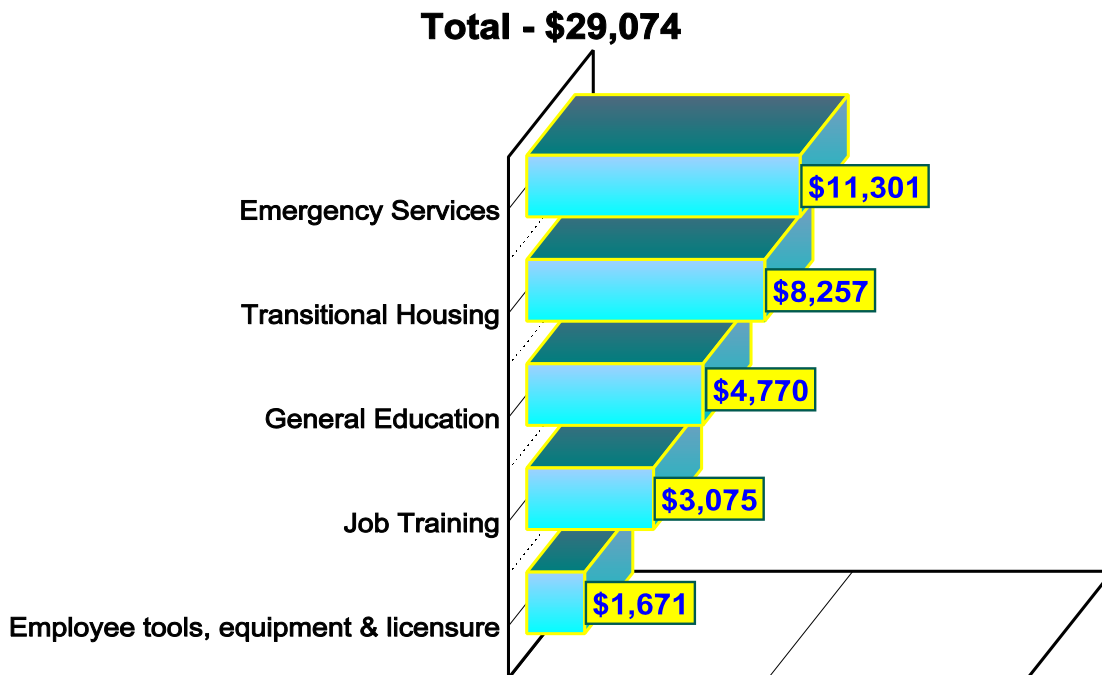


Figure 13 - FY 12 Second Chance Act Expenditures

Project Penalty Awareness

Cleveland

Project Penalty Awareness is a program offered to school-age children to increase awareness about the federal penalties for drug trafficking and gun possession. The program uses a power point presentation that includes DVD clips of drug trafficking and gun possession dramatizations. One is in a suburban setting and the other in an urban setting. Baggies of rock candy to represent various drug quantities for illustrative purposes are also passed around. During FY 12 partnership continued with the Cleveland Municipal School District by presenting the program to students in grades seven through twelve. This is the second year of presentations to the high schools because reaching out to the older students has been a great success. There were forty presentations given in the local county schools, including the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court, Geauga County Schools, and Carrington Youth Academy. The district also partnered with Peacemaker's Alliance to speak with troubled and high-risk males, as well as with a detective with the Cleveland Public Schools, where a teen summit with females at risk took place. In addition, presentations to several groups of high school students from Cleveland Public and

suburban community schools were held. These groups visited the federal court house to experience Project Penalty Awareness in the courtroom. Program presenters comprised staff from the U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation Office and other members of the U.S. District Court family.

Akron

Akron Project Penalty Awareness officers presented the program to area high and middle schools. Students and teachers were responsive to the information and asked many questions. Several teachers have continued to make the presentations part of their course plans. Additionally, participation continues with the Akron Bar Association's Street Law Committee, where Project Penalty Awareness is promoted and sponsored.

Toledo

In the Western Division, approximately six presentations were conducted during FY 12 at Maumee Public Schools and Lucas County Juvenile Court. The Project Penalty Awareness team includes U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation Officers and judges, law clerks, defense attorneys, and docket clerks.

Youngstown

The Youngstown office conducted approximately fifteen Project Penalty Awareness presentations in FY 12 at various venues, which included various high schools around the city of Youngstown, the Portage County Juvenile Correctional Facility, Youngstown ITT Technical School, Kent State University, and at the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice conference.

Mentoring and Cross Training Program

Since the implementation of the Mentoring and Cross Training Program in February 2012 five officers have participated and completed mentoring and cross training relationships. Participation in the program requires supervisor and deputy chief approval. All participants must participate in a training/orientation prior to the start of the program. Mentorships are usually one year in duration. It is anticipated that the formal mentoring relationship will evolve into an informal relationship that will last indefinitely.

Upon completion of the program, each participant receives a certificate that is also placed in their personnel file. The program will become increasingly important as the district is faced with reductions in staff, and the need for officers to be well versed in all areas and functions. In the coming year, we plan to expand the program to include the opportunity for officers to cross train with supervisors. This expansion will assist with succession planning as we look to identify and develop staff with the potential to fill key leadership positions in the future.

Search and Seizure

Search training was conducted throughout the year with two-day sessions held in June at a University of Youngstown vacant fraternity house, and in July and September at Camp Ravenna. The training sessions incorporated tactical entries, third-party considerations, along with officer safety considerations and handcuffing. The search team currently consists of fifteen officers which includes four coordinators. One coordinator attended a four-day surveillance training in St. Louis, Missouri which provided new procedural and tactical considerations for the search team to put into practice.

Three searches were conducted in FY 12. The first in February 2012 was on an offender who was on supervision for a fraud conviction and suspected of new criminal activity. A search of the residence led to the discovery of suspected drugs and financial documents. The second search conducted in July 2012 was on a drug offender. The search was conducted as a result of non-compliance and suspected drug use and led to the discovery of drug paraphernalia and other contraband. The third search in September 2012 was carried out on an offender on supervision for weapons who was suspected of possessing a firearm. This search resulted in the confiscation of suspected drugs and other contraband. The three offenders from the searches were brought before the Court for violation hearings and supervision was revoked in all three cases.

Firearms

At the inception of the firearms program in the Northern District of Ohio in 2001 officers qualified to carry a Smith & Wesson revolver. After our transition to the Glock semi-automatic pistol, the revolvers were stored in inventory for years. Our district attempted to give the weapons to other federal and state agencies, but not many agencies still carry revolvers. Storing and completing annual inventories for the revolvers became a burden so the decision was made to destroy them. On January 27, 2012, 41 revolvers were destroyed at a steel mill in Youngstown.

The firearms team also had the task of completing the Glock pistol inspection that is required every three years. It is a field stripped and detailed inspection of every Glock pistol in our district and requires the inspector to be a certified Glock-authorized armorer. The annual inventory of each weapon in the district was completed in March and April 2012.

Spring recertification dates were held at the Grafton Correctional Facility in May 2012, where our qualifying course of fire and weapon retention were completed. Additionally, officers were challenged with a reactive course of fire that emphasized speed, basic pistol application, and stepping off-line when shooting. An interactive course of fire was also completed with simunition pistols that emphasized tactical movement while addressing threats in open areas and from points of cover.

LaserShot training was held at the Akron Office on four separate dates. The training provided officers an opportunity to observe three videos and interact with three scenarios that offered varying threat levels. All officers participate in this training regardless of whether or not they carry a firearm.

Defensive Tactics

The DT Team consists of seven U.S. Pretrial Services and Probation officers. In FY 06 DT was made mandatory for all officers. In FY 12 the DT team trained sixty-two officers in DT, with eight officers being excused from participating in the mat room training for medical reasons. The morning classroom session focused on preparation for field work. The mat room training consisted of the following instructions: verbal commands, positioning, striking and movement, transition drills, knife defense and takeaway, ground fighting techniques, and escapes. There were no serious injuries during the training sessions. However, a few minor injuries were reported during the mat room training and received first aid treatment during the training session. None of the injured officers felt the need to seek follow-up treatment with their respective physicians.

Cybercrime

During FY 12 the district continued with double-digit numbers (ten) for monitoring software on pretrial and post-conviction supervision cases. Most of these cases were sex offenders. Offenders continue to use social media, most notably Facebook, to associate with one another and commit other violation behavior. Three officers have commenced mentoring opportunities with the Cybercrime Specialist. The district continues to liaison with pertinent groups as needed.

Administrative Services

Information Technology

Decision Support System (DSS) Reports. The budget has forced us to work more efficiently and to that end produce reports that focus on identifying low-risk offenders, offender contacts frequency associated with risk level, and offenders missing PCRA scores. We produced a suite of EBP reports looking at employment, home visits, release rates, aftercare, and Second Chance Act funds, as well as timeliness associated with officer report production. Data is extracted from DSS, formatted for the desired report, and emailed to supervisors.

Electronic Reporting System (ERS) Pilot. Several officers took part in a pilot wherein offenders were able to submit their monthly reports via an online system that interfaces directly with the PACTS case management system. The goal is to expand the pilot to all eligible offenders, streamlining report creation, filing, and processing.

iPads/iPACTS. iPads were distributed to all officers for use in courtrooms, the field, and at home. Officers can connect to their virtual desktop systems, as well as use a new program called iPACTs to view and update case information for their offenders, including imaged documents from the PACTS system. Officers can also use the iPad to take pictures/video in the field, and even have their dictation translated into text for chrono entries and other reports, all at half the cost (and weight) of a traditional laptop system.

PACTS. PACTS is up on version 6.3.3 which moves us ever closer to PACTS Next Generation. ATLAS has been upgraded to Atlas 2 and is being used by officers via PACTS.

PACTS Document Imaging Module (PDIM). The office continues to scan all case files into PACTS and will soon have all units' work fully imaged. In addition to reducing physical file storage space requirements, documents will now be available electronically in the courtroom, at home, in the field, and during emergency (COOP) situations.

Phone System Upgrade - Toledo. The Toledo office will be joining the Judiciary's national IPT phone system, a Voice over IP (VoIP) based system that runs over the Judiciary's network (DCN) in FY 13. It will eliminate the need for a local phone switch and its associated maintenance and line costs.

Presentence Reports Filed via CM/ECF System. All presentence reports are now being filed by our office staff into the Court's CM/ECF electronic filing system. The reports are delivered securely via an email Notice of Electronic Filing (NEF) to chambers, U.S. Attorneys, and defense attorneys. This will realize significant savings in time and postage.

cost for the office, and also get reports into attorneys' hands several days faster than conventional mail.

Training Database. IT staff developed an online training database for the office that streamlines the approval process via document flow control. Approvals are handled more efficiently and with fewer forms and paper.

Videoconferencing. The office continues to leverage recently-upgraded videoconferencing equipment in conference rooms, as well as web cameras from officers' desktops, to conduct videoconferences with offenders in BOP and private prison facilities. This saves officer travel time and expenses. The office is looking to take advantage of a nationalized videoconference gateway in FY 13 to expand this capability further, including possible use of iPads for videoconferencing.

Virtualization - Desktop. The Court continues to pursue cost savings by virtualizing desktop systems. Desktop virtualization allows multiple desktop systems to reside on a centralized server for easier administration and extending the usability of existing desktop hardware without the need for cyclical replacement. Almost half of the officers and staff received virtualized desktops in FY 12, with the remainder to join in FY 13.

Virtualization - Server/File Replication. The Court also virtualized file server systems. Servers were deployed in all four courthouse locations and configured to replicate to each other, such that network files are always available, even in the event of a server failure or other emergency/COOP situation at any site.

In Memoriam

We would like to pay tribute to the following co-workers and friends who passed away while in the service of our agency:

Barbara A. Jackson-Thomas
Probation Clerk - Cleveland
January 8, 1990 - September 3, 2001

Mark R. Alaimo
Property & Procurement Specialist - Cleveland
July 11, 1994 - November 26, 2002



James M. Pertz
U.S. Probation Officer - Akron
May 21, 1979 - December 7, 2002

Melanie D. Anderson
U.S. Probation Officer - Akron
September 28, 2009 - October 23, 2009

Office Locations and Counties Served

Cleveland Headquarters

Carl B. Stokes U.S. Court House
801 West Superior Avenue
Suite 3-100 Probation
Suite 3-202 Pretrial
Cleveland, Ohio 44113-1850
216.357.7300 Probation
216.357.7375 Pretrial

Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain

Akron Office

John F. Seiberling Federal
Building & U.S. Courthouse
2 South Main Street
B3-55
Akron, Ohio 44308-1810
330.252.6200 Probation
330.252.6290 Pretrial

Ashland, Carroll, Crawford, Holmes,
Medina, Portage, Richland, Stark,
Summit, Tuscarawas, Wayne

Toledo Office

1946 North 13th Street
Suite 292
Toledo, Ohio 43604
419.213.5800 Probation
419.213.5750 Pretrial

Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Erie,
Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry,
Huron, Lucas, Marion, Mercer, Ottawa,
Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca,
Van Wert, Williams, Wood, Wyandot

Youngstown Office

Thomas D. Lambros Federal
Building & U.S. Courthouse
125 Market Street
Suite 210 Probation
Suite 151 Pretrial
Youngstown, Ohio 44503-1478
330.884.7470 Probation
330.884.7490 Pretrial

Ashtabula, Columbiana, Mahoning,
Trumbull